FREE INDIA

35th Year Of Publication ★ August 11, 1974 ★ 20 Paise

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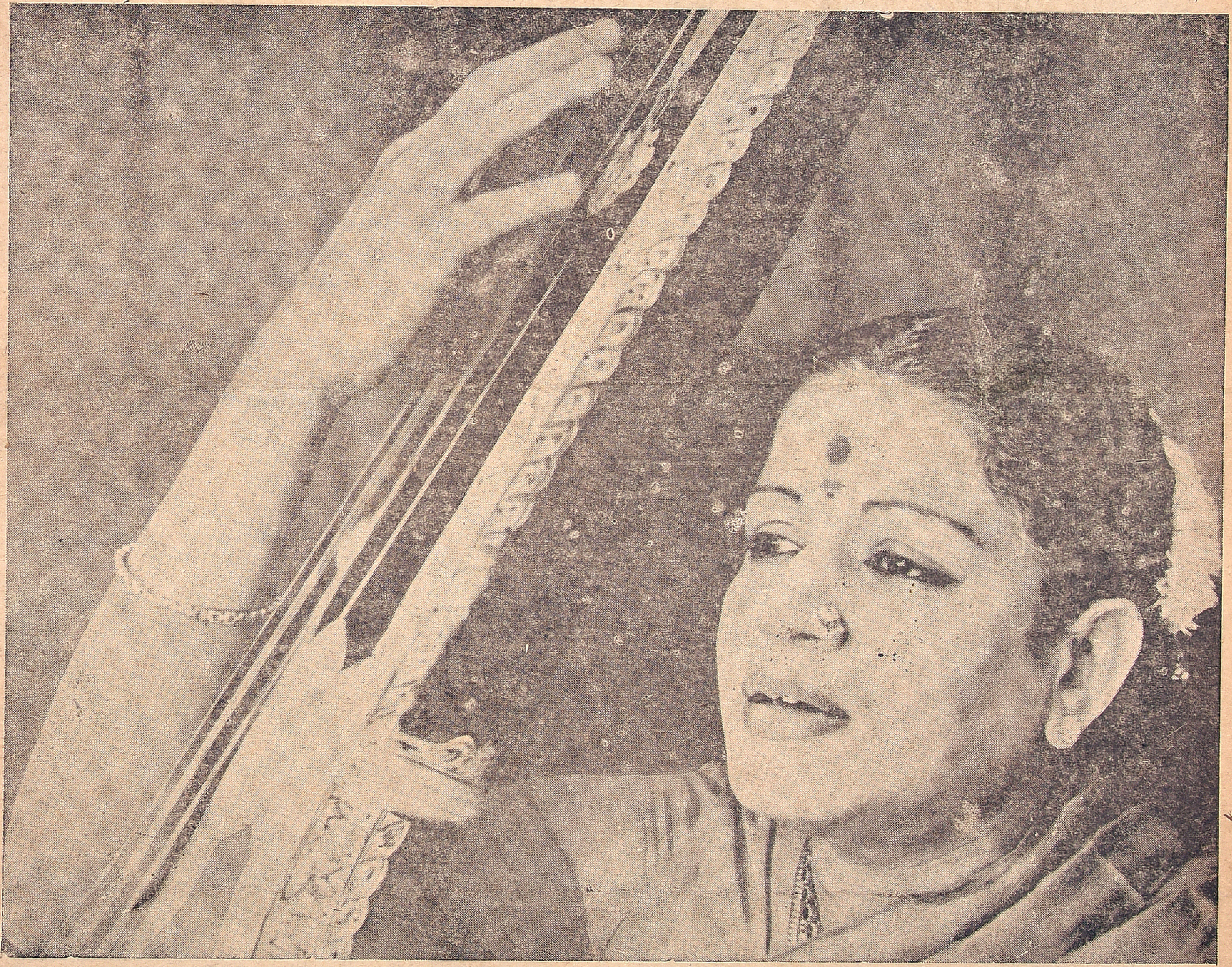

M.S Subbulakshmi, who has raised more than one million U.S dollars for social causes through her concerts of South Indian classical music has won the 1974 Ramon Magsaysay award for public service. The award committee said Subbulakshmi's "contributions have benefited charitable foundations for the poor, hospitals, orphanages, schools and music and journalism institutes." Subbulakshmi is the fourth Indian to get the Magsaysay award since its inception in 1958. The previous Indian awardees were Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, Mother Theresa and Acharya Vinoba Bhave.

SOUTH INDIA'S FINEST PICTORIAL WEEKLY

Yori Kameshkov, Surgeon in the District Hospital, often helps Maria.

The Evenks

The Evenk National Area is located in the Arctic Circle. It has an area of 767,000 square kilometres and a population of over 12,000, consisting mainly of Evenks, Yakuts, Kets and Dolgans.

This photo-feature by Mikhail Kukhtarev deals with the new life of the small Northern peoples, acquaints the reader with the young Evenk doctor, Maria Pavlova, from the township of Poligus.

...The first book of alphabets prepared for the Evenks in the beginning of the '30s by Russian teachers, who had studied their language, was entitled "Omaktain"—which means "New Life". Through pictures in this book, adult Evenks for the first time in their lives saw houses, automobiles, big cities, but their children after graduating from school travelled to these cities to receive higher education. In 1927 only 29 Evenks studied in Leningrad at a special department organised for representatives of the peoples of the North. Today nobody in the Evenk country is surprised by the higher education received by the son or daughter of a hunter. This nation, which had no written language, and which till the early years of this century had a tribal system, today has its own poets and writers, doctors and teachers. Incidentally the latter two professions are most respected among the Evenks.

Every fourth teacher and every fifth doctor working in the national area are representatives of the indigenous population. Even the smallest community in the Evenk country has its school, medical centre, dispensary or hospital. The hospital in Poligus serves not only the community's inhabitants, but also those who are working far from it—geologists, reindeer-breeders, hunters.

Maria working in the Local Library on her thesis.

Interesting Conversation.

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New Vistas For Small Farmers

By M. A. QURAISHI, Secretary, Department Of Community Development & Cooperation, Ministry Of Agriculture.

Farming in India is the major occupation supporting 75 per cent of the working forse. But the average size of the operational holding is small and the distribution uneven. The number of small holdings of two hectares and less is 62 per cent of the total number but the area cultivated is less than 20 per cent of the total cultivated area. Thus, the numerically strong but economically weak section of the rural community consists of small farmers owning less than two hectares.

With modern technology, it is now possible to convert even small farms into economically viable units by use of the inputs and fertilizers and by diversifying the farmers' activities. The handicaps faced by the small farmers differ from area to area; but, on the whole, fragmentation of holdings, insecurity of tenure, lack of sufficient credit facilities for inputs and arrangements for marketing and storage, are the common difficulties standing in their way in deriving the benefits of the improved technology.

One of the objectives of the fourth plan was to enable the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers to participate in the process of development and share its benefits. In pursuance of this objective, the plan, inter alia, provided for two sets of projects, namely projects for small but potentially viable farmers, and projects for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

Although the programme was initiated in 1969, it took the best part of the year to convey the basic concepts to the States and district authorities and to get the projects prepared. The projects for marginal farmers were prepared still later. The year 1971-72 was thus the first full year of the working for most of the proj cts though some were in operation earlier. There in all 46 Small Farmers' Development Agency (SFDA) projects and 41 Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers(MFAL) development projects functiong in the country.

Each SFDA has an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores and is expected to cover approximately 50,000 small farmers having holdings generally from one to three hectares. Each MFAL project with an outlay of Rs 1.00 crore is designed to cover 15,000 marginal farmers with holdings up to one hectare (irrigated) approximately and about 5,000 agricultural labourers. The SFDA and MFAL agencies are corporate bodies registered under the Societies Registration Act. These agencies are extending assistance to small farmers/marginal farmers to take up schemes like land development, soil conservation, minor irrigation, horticulture, subsidiary occupations like dairy, poultry, piggery, etc. and for adoption of improved agricultural practices.

The agencies also offer subsidies to institutions and, in a limited way, assistance for development of infra-structural facilities so as to support the various programmes for the beneficiaries during the Fourth Plan Period. The agencies are expected to utilise the existing field institutions, i e. the government development departments, local organisations, particularly those of panchayati Raj and Block Development, cooperatives and other institution. The agencies are to act as catalyst activising the existing institution, providing support for them and creating new osganisations, wherever necessary, to cater to the participants. The agencies can also undertake directly such actvities as promote the facilities for the participants, study their problems, draw up suitable programmes for them, locate institutional support, arrange extension services and provide supervision for the adoption and implementation of the programmes.

FOR SMALL FARMERS

The SFD agencies have identified 18 38 lakhs of small farmers and 8.25 lakhs of marginal farmers for the purpose of giving assistance under the various programmes drawn up. Out of the above identified beneficiaries' 14.70 lakhs have been brought into the cooperative fold. 8 77 lakhs of farmers out of the identified participants have so far been benefited under the programmes of improved agricultural practices; 4.71 lakhs have been benefited under other programmes including minor irrigation, animal husbandry, etc

Up to the end of March 1974, the agencies have been able to assist the participants in taking up 95,107 dugwells / tubewells, 28,560 pumpsets, 27,312 other minor irrigation works, 44,044 dairy units. 5 046 poultry units and 10,943 other animal hus-

Contd. on page 9)

Seal My Heart With Love

When thorns of sorrow grow on my way
The Almighty creator I dislike
For pains in floods come to destroy
The hopes I build for my life

I searched in vain all the books
That teach of love of God
Sitting beside the charming brooks
I cursed my world that's proud.

My feeble heart fails to face
The failures that surround my life
If it could truth and peace trace
It would drive away all the grief.

I like to see the hour in which God is pleased
And his sweet smile I would feel ;
Then my heart may sing and plead
God pour thy love into my heart and its doors seal.

Dr. E. GILBERT

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THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

Let us pray that God may cleanse our hearts of pettiness, meanness and deceit and He will surely answer our prayers. Many have always turned to that unfailing source of strength.

ASOKA SCENTED BETELNUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Aug. 11, 1974.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

Another Independence Day has come.

And the nation is facing more problems.

Inflation has almost ruined the economy of the country.

The steps proposed to tackle the problem has not satisfied any section.

The food crisis is deepening day by day. Actually food riots have been reported from many centres of Tamil Nadu, which has been a surplus state.

The granary of Tamil Nadu, the Tanjavur District, is empty. The peasants there are waiting in queues for their rations.

Where a little rice is available, there is scarcity of kerosene and other essential commodities.

Meanwhile, newer imposts on agriculturists are proposed, which are sure to impede production in the farms.

The picture is dismal. Let us rededicate our selves to defend the freedom won by much sacrifice by the poor.

Hike In Bank Rate

By Dr. C. RANGARAJAN,
Indian Institute Of Management Ahmedabad.

The rise in the Bank rate announced by the Government is yet another step to control the inflationary fire. Like the Ordinances that had been issued recently, the primary aim of this measure is also to reduce the demand pressure generated in the economy.

Bank rate is the rate at which commercial Banks borrow from the Reserve Bank of India. The purpose of raising this rate is to make borrowing from the commericial Banks costlier and thereby dampen credit expansion by Banks.

Credit restrictions, it is believed, will have the offect of reducing excessive inventories held by business units and thereby produce a downward effect on prices.

The wholesale price index rose by approximately ten per cent during 1972–73 and by another 23 per cent during 1973–74. A variety of causes have combined to create these extraordinary increases in prices. A slow rate of growth in real output, increased cost of imported goods and a steep increase in money supply are some of them.

During the past three years, money supply has been increasing at the rate of 14 per cent per annum while real national output has shown very little increase. Thus one plank of an anti-inflationary package has to be to moderate the increase in money supply. Government deficits financed by the Reserve Bank of India and the subsequent expansion of credit by commercial banks are the two major factors that lead to an increase in money supply.

The data that are now available relating to the expansion of credit during the busy season of 1973–74 are revealing. During the year, when industrial production has remained stagnant, credit by commercial banks rose by 1,175 crore rupees compared to 950 crores during the busy season of the previous year.

Even if we exclude credit granted for food procurement, the increase in Bank credit was of the order of 985 crore rupees. This large increase in Bank credit occurred in spite of a policy of credit restriction adopted by the Reserve Bank of India.

The Bank rate was raised to 7 per cent in 1973 on the eve of the busy season of 1973-74, and the Reserve Bank also brought into full use a wide variety of general instruments of credit control with a view to restricting expansion of credit. However, it is now even that all these measures taken by the Reserve Bank of India have not moderated the credit expansion.

CREDIT SQUEEZE EFFECTIVE

During a period of rising prices, individual business units may find it legitimate to demand from the banking system a larger amount of credit than they were getting before, because the cost of holding inventories has increased. However, if the central banking authority allows individual units to obtain more credit from the banking system in line with the increase in price, what they would have done is to supply the credit needed to support the increase in prices.

Thus a vicious circle of rise in prices and rise in credit is set in motion and the monetary authority loses any control over checking the prices. If, as a result of macro-economic considerations, the central banking authority decides that the total quantum of credit in the system must be curtailed, then it must take a firm stand against the demand of the individual business units and refuse to yield to the pressure for any larger credit.

What has happened in the busy season of 1973–74 has been that the commercial banks succumbed to the pressures of the business units, both in the private and public sectors, for larger credit and the Reserve Bank of India acquiesced in it.

It is in this context that one may welcome today's rising bank rate as an indication of a more determined policy on the part of the Reserve Bank of India. If the Reserve Bank of India is to play its role in the anti-inflationary fight, it shoulid aim at reducing the credit provded by the banking system during the slack season by 300 crore rupees.

A crucial question that has been posed in this context is, will a hike in Bank rate and the subsequent credit restriction affect production? To some extent, it may. At least some business units may find it difficult to maintain their existing production level without larger credit. But with both raw material prices and the prices of finished goods going up, most production units should be able to find additional finance from their own increased receipts.

FINANCIAL DISCIPLINING

However, the purpose of a hike in bank rate and credit restriction is to impose a financial discipline on business units and compel them to operate more efficiently and hold less inventory. The Reserve Bank of India needs to supplement its policy of general credit control by a more balanced distribution of the limited credit according to the priorities of production set by itself.

Such a planned distribution would have the minimal effect on essential production. One could imagine that with the nationalisation of commercial banks, such an exercise should be easy.

A normal complaint heard

(Contd. on page 10)

Gold Ceiling

By A. ARUNACHALAM

A news item is published in the dailies of an announcement made in the Lok Sabha on 26 7–74 of a proposal of the Central Government to impose a gold ceiling of ten tolas per family and five tolas per daughter. This would produce a great shock on many South Indian families, particularly of the Hindu community, both among the rich as well as the poor.

A lady in a household is considered to be a Lakshmi, a symbol of the Goddess of Wealth. She is bedecked with gold jewels according to the status of the family. Investments in gold jewellery and in cultivable lands have been considered from time immemorial to be the best form in our country, for they never deteriorated in value. The land was ever yielding. The gold was easily available for being pledged to raise loans in emergencies. It was on this basis that the economy of our villages were controlled. People were leading their lives in peace and happiness. Now modern theories and political shibboleths have been responsible for destroying these well established economies of our land.

Already land ceiling giving top priority to industries and acquiring cultivable lands for creating industrial estates and for building houses have reduced considerably the extent of lands available for cultivation purposes and the tempting commercial crops have cut in-roads into the lands used for growing food crops. And what is the result? We find the cost of food grains on the spiral and we have to go abegging to other countries for the supply of food to our Nation.

Coming to Gold, due to the brain wave of a Central Minister, the Gold Control Order was introduced in the past. This was responsible for completely driving out goldsmiths from the pursuit of their peaceful profession and made many of them commit suicide.

(Contd. on page 10)

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Reviving Glory Of Thanjavur Paintings: Role Of Chettinad House

By K. K. SHAH, Governor Of Tamil Nadu

Let me congratulate Kumararani of Chettinad on her exquisite aesthetic tastes and on her initiative and enterprise in arranging this excellent (Thanjavur Painting) exhibition. I am extremely happy that the Chettinad House keeps up its noble traditions and continues to extend its patronage to all worthy causes, especially education and fine arts. This exhibition is one more example of the support extended by the distinguished family to painting.

The art of both secular and religious paintings has been well known in Southern India even long before the Christian era. "Tolkappiam", the earliest Tamil literature, refers to the art of painting then in vogue. The Sangam literature, which is assigned to the early centuries of the Christian era, throws much light on the nature of this art and its influence on the social life of the people. The walls and ceilings of temples were decorated with paintings depicting puranic and mythological scenes. The bed chambers, courtyards and other halls of the king and their nobles were beautifully decorated. Unluckily except in few places like Tanjore, the painting and frescos in temples and palaces have not survived.

"TIGER AMONG ARTISTES"

With the advent of the Pallava rule in South India, paintings of comparatively permanent nature were executed on the walls and ceilings of rock-cut caves. Mahendravarma Pallava, who ruled from Kanchi (circa 600-630 A D.) was a connoisseur of art and was called "Chitrakarapuli" the tiger amongst the artists. Fortunately the paintings at Sittannavasal executed at his command still survive in parts to speak of the galety and splendour of art during that period. His successors continued the patronage and fragmentary evidences of paintings are still to be found in some of the temples.

The Cholas who ruled South India after the Pallavas were great patrons of art and literature. The rhythmic and graceful paintings of the Brihadiswara temple at Thanjavur, built by Raja Raja Chola is the living monument of the excellence of paintings of that period. The Vijayanagar kings, who rose into prominence in the South about the year 1350 A.D., and their successors, the Nayaks, continued to maintain the keen interests in art and paintings with the result that large scale wall paintings became the tradition upto the beinning of the 18th Century. During the iconoclastic reign of Aurangazeb painters had to seek asylum in the Deccan for their livelihood and survival. Some of the artists later on migrated to Andhra Pradesh, while some were appointed at the court of Tanjore. That is how the Tanjore school came into existence and prospered.

GREAT RULER

The most imposing monument of the Chola period is the Rajarajeswara temple at Thanjavur, also known as the Brihadiswara temple. Rajaraja was undoubtedly the greatest ruler in the Chola line, great in military triumph, in organisation of the empire, patronage of art and literature, and in religious tolerance. There are fragments of very early Chola paintings at Narthamalai, Malayadipatti and other places. However, it is the Brihadiswara temple at Thanjavur that is really the great treasurehouse of the art of the early Chola painting. The contemporary classics describe the glory of the painting in the South by referring to chitramandapas, chitrsalas, oviyanilayams in temples and palaces. The Paripadal mentions the paintings on temple walls in the early Chola capital, Kaveripumpattinam. The actual remains of this period are, however, yet to be discovered. In the Vijayalaya cholisvaram temple on the hill at Narthamalai, there are traces of paintings on the walls showing the dancing figure of Kali and Gandharvas on the ceiling of the antechamber.

NEW PHASE

Mr. S.K. Govindaswami's discovery of paintings in the dark circumambulatory passage around the central shrine in the Brihadiswara temple at Thanjavur reveals a new phase of South Indian painting, a regular picture gallery of early Chola art. There are two layers, one of the Nayak period on top, which, wherever it has fallen, has revealed an earlier Chola one below, richly laden with painting. These Chola paintings that form an important link in the series help a better study of the earlier Pallavaphase and the later Vijayanagara. The paintings in the Brihadiswara temple constitute the most valuable document on the state of painters' art during the time of the early Cholas, all the grace of classical painting observed at Sittannavasal, Panamalai and Kanchipuram being continued in this fine series.

The Chola paintings reveal to us the life, the grandeur and the culture of the Chola times. The special stress on Nataraja in his Sabha hall as a favourite deity of the Cholas and the military visions and ideals of the Cholas in general, and of Rajaraja in particular, are almost symbolically expressed in the great masterpiece of Tripurantaka. The colours are soft and subdued, the lines firm and sinewy, the expression true to life and, above all, there is an ease in the contours of these figures which have a charm all their own.

THANJAVUR SCHOOL

In the upper layer from the Brihadisvara temple at Thanjavur covering the Chola one, there is a wealth of Nayak painting particularly interesting from the point of view of the glimpse it gives of life in the period with all the elaboration of costume, ornamentation and other details all easily gathered from this important and elaborate series.

Under the Maratha kings, the Thanjavur school developed an art not only of book illustration but also of painting on cloth, mounted on board, with the use of paste for producing the effect of slight modelling in relief and the arrangement of semi-precious stones and gold leaves for decorating the ornaments of figures that composed groups illustrating famous scenes from the epics and the Puranas, particularly the Ramayana and the Krishnalila as well as portraits of the Maratha rulers and the nobility at the court. Some of the most beautiful portraits are known among the paintings of this period but have not been sufficiently made available for study. I do hope that vigorous steps will now be taken to revive the Thanjavur school of painting and resuscitate its ancient glory.

After the attainment of our freedom, I am glad that Government and people have become patrons of art. All our schools of arts, painters and artists are now reviving old glory, evolving new techniques so that not only great tradition in painting, sculpture etc., may be continued but India may continue to be home of finer emotions.

MASS MEDIA

Painting and other forms of art are vehicles of expression of instincts, emotions, sentiments, longings and aptitudes of every age and serve as means of mass media for shaping the psychology of the masses. India's great culture peeps through these exquisite pieces of art and touches the inner most corners of our being. That is why we immortalised art by saying *"Kshane kshane yat Navtam. Upaite Sadeva rupam ramaniyatayah."* Kumararani was good enough to explain to me how she developed interest in these rich pieces of art and how her finer and devotional urges compelled her to learn it. In fact, her Guru was not confident that she would devote her time so faithfully and concentrate. These beautiful, inspiring and attractive pieces will give complete satisfaction not only to her Guru but to all connoisseurs. The Chettinad House will add a new dimension to its noble traditions and will lead the way of reviving the glory of our hoary past. India's devotional attitude to life is ably supported by these great artists. Once you look at a picture of God or a statue of Nataraja, your eye and mind become so engrossed and your whole being is so charged that you are not inclined to leave it till your whole being has become one with your God. That is the greatness of India. Let us preserve this greatness by congratulating Kumararani warmly and by wishing Chettinad House complete success in its new praiseworthy venture.

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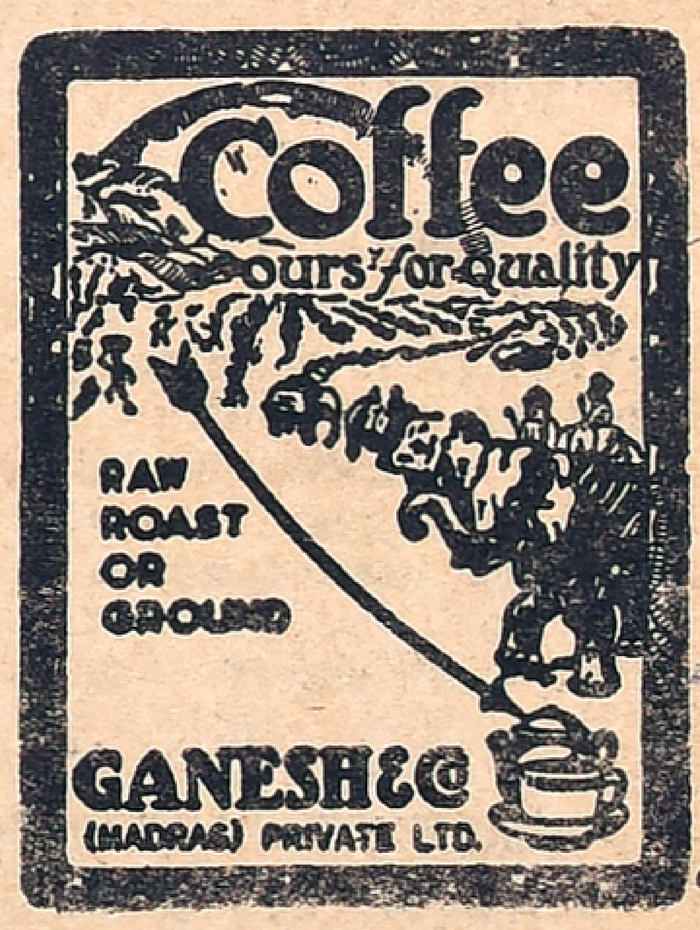

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THE ETERNAL FEMININE?

When a piercing shriek of "Oh, my God!" broke off a matter-of-fact telephone conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Segal, the husband terrified by the ensuing silence, called the police.

Fifteen police, armed with shot-guns, sped to the house and found an unconscious woman beside a dangling telephone. Revived, Mrs. Segal gasped: "He's still here in the house. He may be under a bed, or may be in a closet. But he's still here. He ran right up to me...."

"What did he look like?" interrupted Sergeant McBride.

"Why, he looked like—like any other mouse, I guess—only more so."

HOME STRATEGY!

"Now," said the bridegroom to the bride when they returned from their honeymoon trip, "let us have a clear understanding before we settle down to married life. Are you the president or the vice President of this society?"

"I want to be neither president nor vice president," she anwered "I will be content with a subordinate position."

"What position is that, my dear?"

"Treasurer."

* * *

NO PLAYING

Said the instalment collector: "You haven't made a single payment on your piano".

"Well, the company advertises 'Pay as you play.'"

"What has that got to do with it?"

"I don't play."

* * *

TOO EXTRAVAGANT?

"Weel, Angues," said Donald "I hear yo've got married?"

"Ay Donald."

"An' whit kind o' wife hae ye got? Can she cook?"

"No, I don't think so."

"Can she sew?"

"No."

"Then whit can she do?"

"Man, Donald, she's a grand singer."

"Aah, mon, ye've daft," said Donald in disgust. "Wudna a canary hae been cheaper?"

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FUN AND LAUGHTER

IRRELEVANT

A man bought a canary from an animal dealer.

"You're sure this bird can sing?" he said, suspiciously.

"He's a grand singer."

The customer left. A week later he reappeared.

"Say! This bird you sold me is lame!"

"Well, what did you want—a singer or a dancer?"

* * *

THE DANGER!

It was suggested that a certain Scottish peer, not remarkable for his intelligence, should be given the Order of the Thistle.

When the name was put before the high authority who decides the offering of such honours, that authority said:—

"Oh, no we mustn't give him the Thistle. He would eat it!"

* * *

NOT NATURAL?

Solicitor at police court: You say your husband has peculiar ways?

Wife: Yes. I have never seen him look at another woman and that is not natural in a man.

It's perfectly natural—when his wife's watching.

* * *

HER DESPAIR

At a public dinner, a speaker talked for half an hour and looked like going on for another thirty minutes.

A guest turned to a woman near him and remarked: "Can nothing be done to shut this man up?"

"Well," responded the other cheerfully and frankly, "I've tried for fifteen years!"

* * *

ONLY ATTRACTION

A woman was bemoaning the fact that her husband had left her for the sixth time.

"Never mind," sympathized her neighbour, "he'll come back again."

"Not this time," she sobbed. "He has taken his chess board."

* * *

PERFECT RETORT

Waiters, of course, are not in a position to snap back at ill-bred guests; but one English headwaiter once made the perfect retort to an uncouth customer:

"My position, Sir," he said, "does not allow me to argue with you; but if it ever came to a choice of weapons, I would choose grammar."

* * *

PORTABLE

Salesman: "Madam, this fire-extinguisher is guaranteed to give you service for fifty years."

Elderly Lady: "But I shan't be here all that time."

Salesman (misunderstanding her meaning): Oh, but you can take it with you when you go!"

GRAVE VOICE

Every night the Reverend E. O. Jolley and Brother H. C. Artley station themselves, equipped with megaphones on either side of the Hollywood Cemetery near Atlanta, Georgia to scare away petting parties. Just as the boy friend says to the girl "Let's have another little drink, honey," comes the striden admonition from the darkness: "The eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good." In most cases, this puts a sudden stop to the exchange of pleasantries.

* * *

GRAMMAR OF LIFE

Teacher- "Parse the sentence: "Tom married Jane!'

Small Boy: "Tom's a noun because he's the name of something. Married's a conjunction because it joins Tom and Jane. Jane's verb because she governs the noun."

* * *

Judge: "If you could not afford to pay for it, why did you insist on having the very best wine in the restaurant?"

Accused: "Well, I said to myself, 'I can't pay in any case, so why not have the best?"

* * x

SATISFIED AMBITION

A youth who applied for a job as a movie usher was immediately rushed into uniform, put to work. But he was back an hour or so later: "I'm quitting."

"What's the matter, son?" asked the proprietor. "Aren't the hours and pay good enough for you?"

"Sure. But I've seen the picture."

* * *

ALTERNATIVE!

A tired soldier went into the barbershop after a 30-mile hike, and slumped down into the chair "Give me shave," he said. The barber told him he was too far down in the chair for a shave. "All right," said the soldier wearily. "Give me a haircut."

* * *

GREETINGS

An army captain recently received a warm greeting at the air-port from friends and family. Only his small daughter took the home-coming calmly. She looked at him coldly and said: "Well, is that Hitler dead yet or is this just another furlough?"

* * *

THOUGHTFUL

"What have you given your friend as a birthday present?"

"A hundred cigars!"

"It was very expensive, wasn't it?"

"Oh, no! In the last two months I have taken two from his box every day. Imagine that on his birthday he was very glad I had chosen his favourite cigar!"

LITTLE LAUGHS

The bride had finished throwing dishes at her hubby, then started to cry.

"But for one thing, I'd go home and stay with mother," she said.

"What's that one thing?" demanded her husband.

"Mother's coming here to live with us. She's left father!"

* * *

Fortune-teller: "You are about to be discovered by a big film producer and will soon be a star."

Flapper: "But that's the same thing you told my friend Rose."

Fortune-teller: "I can't help it. You girls won't be satisfied with anything less nowadays."

* * *

The two girls were discussing a mutual acquaintance. Their remarks had been far from complimentary, and one of them concluded the discussion by observing: "Well, as I've always said, if looks could kill, it would be suicide for that girl to look in a mirror."

* * *

He (twice nicked by razor): "Barber, give me a glass of water."

Barber: "What's the matter? Did some hair get into your mouth?"

He: "No, I just want to see if my neck leaks."

* * *

"Have a good time at the party, daughter, and be a good girl."

"Make up your mind, mother."

* * *

Husband: "Who is that man?"

"Wife: "I don't know."

"But I heard you call him 'darling.'"

"I called him 'darling' because I do not know his name."

* * *

Minister (calling): "And what does your mother do for you when you've been a good girl?"

Margaret: "She lets me stay home from church."

* * *

There was once a girl whose hair turned grey with worrying whether to be a blonde or a redhead.

* * *

Boy: "Let's get married or something."

Girl Friend: "We'll get married or nothing."

* * *

She: "Kiss me once more like that and I'm yours for life."

Boy: "Thanks for the warning."

* * *

"This is the latest book out on business principles, sir."

"Don't be silly! There is no principle in business."

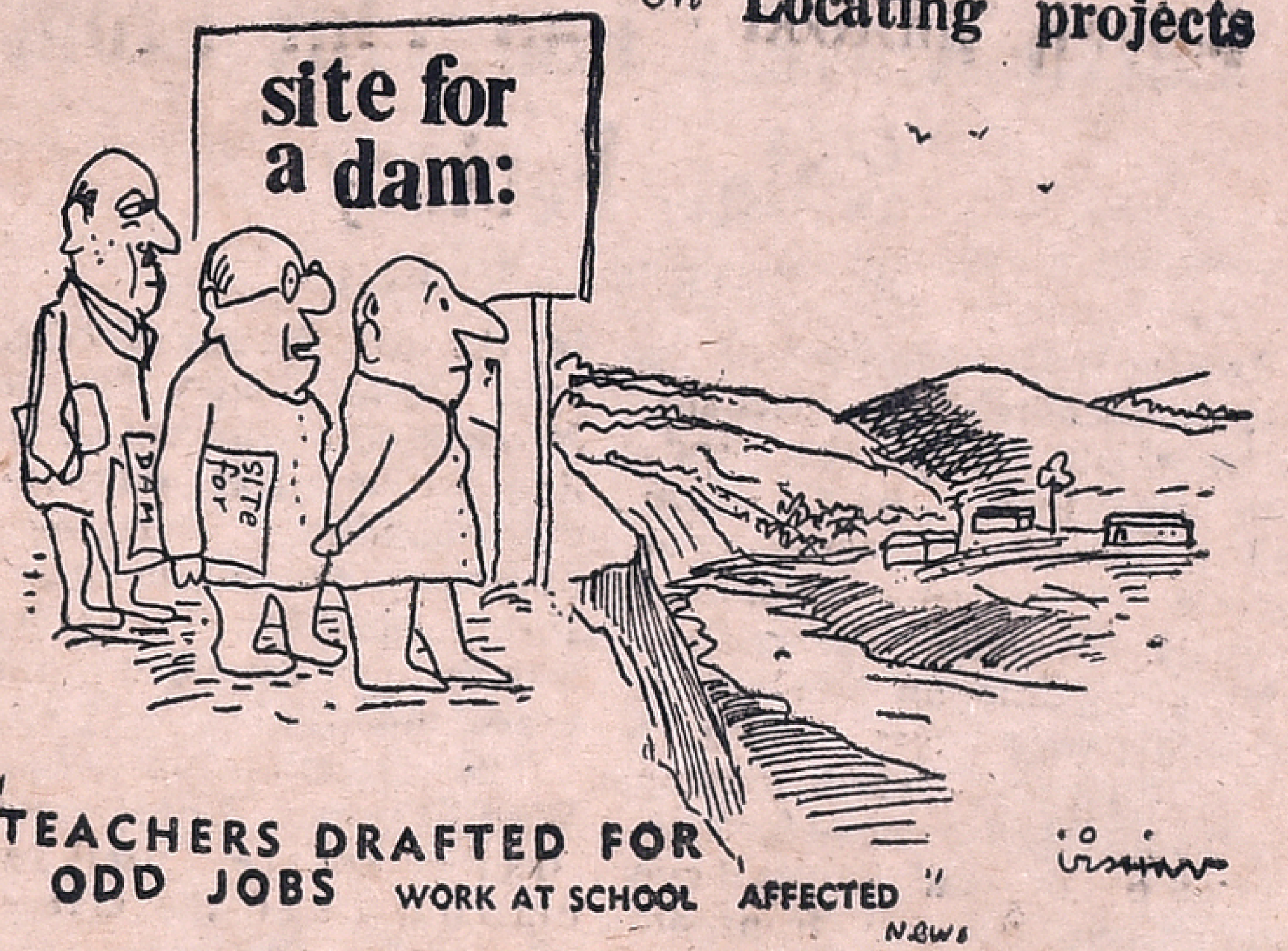
Comments By Vishnu

TELLING TALES

If you are tempted to reveal
A tale to you someone has told
About another, make it pass
Before you speak, three gates of gold:
Three narrow gates:
First, 'Is it true?'
Then, 'Is it needful?'
In your mind give truthful answer.
And the next is last and narrowest,
'Is it kind?'
And if to reach your lips at last
It passes through these gateways three,
Then may you tell the tale, nor fear
What the result of speech may be.

(*Author unknown: believed to be a poet of Araby*).

On **Locating projects**



Who will prepare and serve the mid-day-meals if all the teachers are drafted to build this dam?

Kanyakumari

When friend Sethumadhavan, outstanding film director phoned me up in the morning and said: "Come and see the preview of my latest films" although I was pleased by the invitation I was rather dubious about sitting through yet another fillim; little did I realise I was in for a morning of real entertainment. His latest film "Kanyakumari" in Malayalam, most ably directed by him is really a package of pleasure.

The story is by well known writer M. T. Vasudevan Nair (who has, by the way used some of my cartoons in Mathrubumi weekly) and concerns the lives of a set of tourirts to Kanyakumari staying at a hotel. Although the film contains the usual formulas of song and dance, a cabaret, an attempted rape scene etc. the whole thing is beautifully done. Those used to see the old centenarians playing the role of hero/heroines in fillims will find the young faces in this picture most refreshing and they certainly give good performances. Young Kamalahasan and Reeta Bahaduri are well paired Kamalahasan who was sitting behind me at the show appears to be quite a normal person and I hope success will not turn his head, and make him like many others in the world of fillims who live in a world of their own far removed from the common man. Mr. Rai's photography is splendid Indeed I think many people who see the film may well take a trip themselves to Kanyakumari to see its natural beauty unless of course rail travel is made a prohibitive luxury for the common man.

Dr. Radhakrishnan once stated that a film has three different functions to fulfill-vinoda, vidya and vinaya. Vinoda-entertainment and satisfaction of the senses; Vidya-instruction of the mind; Vinaya-discipline of your nature. Certainly Sethu Madhavan has had most of these points in view and has come out with another fine picture.

Letter To Editor

Establishment Fights Inflation

Sir—In the context of the current battle of the Establishment against inflation, the following bit of fiction may be of interest:

"Stop" said the man to the cyclist. "I see you're riding on two wheels".

"So what?" asked the perplexed cyclist.

"It is evident that you are not in touch with the mass communication media or you'd know about the latest Ordinance. You're required to surrender one wheel to the Establishment. It will be kept in safe custody for two years and then returned to you," said the man.

"That's the most absurd and unjust thing I've ever heard in my lifetime. I can't ride on one wheel", said the exasperated cyclist

"Perhaps not, but you'll agree that many people in the land do not possess even one wheel to ride by. Anyway that is not the point. By taking away one wheel from you, the Establishment, whose wise economic knowledge we can't challenge ensures that you'll be left with only one wheel that you can inflate," said the man.

Greatly impressed with the cogency of the argument, the cyclist who was an honest citizen pedalled away at high speed to surrender one wheel to the authorities. Vishnu Sarma.

Madras.

Courtesy, Hindu, 25-7-74

Non-Controversial Appointment

While a general body meeting was being held by a political party, some miscreants drove in three asses belonging to a washerman who lived nearby into the enclosure. The party members who were having the most heated and acrimonious debate on whom to elect, finding these docile creatures decided to elect them as being the most non-controversial among those present. One ass was duly made the secretary, another the treasurer and the last one put in charge of party-discipline and public-relations. The last ass brayed loudly whereupon the other asses followed suit and this was echoed by loud cheering and clapping of the delighted assembly. The meeting concluded peacefully and created no law and order situation, but the indignant washerman, who came in search of his animals was quite furious. However his misgivings, were allayed and he was assured that he would be given all their dirty linen to wash. Everyone dispersed peacefully and the third ass once again brayed and proved that any ass can propogate a bray.

Life In The Sewers

"Can there be a better way to celebrate your victory, my dear husband than for us to go together to see the latest fillim that has just been released in our cinema house?" said the wife of Munuswamy who had just been elected a municipal councillor again. Wishing to put off wasting his time and money on a fillim, and that too with his wife he gave an excuse and said, "Let's go when our car that had been battered about during the election time comes back from servicing". The wife would not accept this and said, "The cinema house is round the corner and there is no need to waste fuel. So let's walk," and Munuswamy finding no method to escape, reluctantly agreed. Then they got ready and set out, the wife following the husband a few paces behind him to show the respect that Hindu wives show to their husbands. Munuswamy turned round and found that she was really missing.

He thought that she might perhaps have returned to the house because she had forgotten something or perhaps to put on some additional adornment that she had overlooked but inspite of waiting there was no sign of her. Then he went home to find it locked and even after waiting for some time she didn't materialise. Munuswamy therefore went to Periyappa-Kuppam and spent the night with one of his many mistresses

After a night of bliss when he turned up at his house his wife had not still returned and he was now quite concerned and went to the local police station to lodge a complaint. While he was going through the lengthy and laborious process of filling up the missing person's form in triplicate the phone rang and the police, were happy to inform him that his wife had been discovered inside a sewer close to his house and had been rescued that same morning.

When he met his wife she was very bitter and said, "While I spent my night in that stinking man sewer having fallen through the manhole, I suppose you enjoyed the new fillim". He confessed that not only had he not been to the fillim but that he too had spent a night in a sewer although he had not fallen into a manhole like she had done. His wife asked him why as a councillor he couldn't get the dangerous open manholes covered, Munuswamy a shrewd man said, "I can't achieve miracles and the time is short and the need for making quick money is urgent. So I would counsel you to make a survey of the location of open manholes". While she took this advice and was making her time-consuming surveys he was on his spree at Perappa Kuppam.

"Caps off!" to Munuswamy
M. C.

Earth Movers Fan Out From Kolar Factory

By PEARSON—JOSEPH

Roaring and rumbling with an easy manoeuvrability, mechanical monsters strip the sod, then dig, load, haul, dump and spread earth at India's nation building projects. Whether it's construction of a dam, an irrigation canal, a power house, an airfield or a highway, earth-moving equipment always move in first. At iron ore or coal mines huge dumper trucks quickly transport these essential commodities.

Realising that India needs these major tools of development urgently, the Government of India has set up an Earthmoving Equipment Factory as a unit of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML). Situated in an area of 1800 acres, adjoining the Kolar Gold Fields mining area, the factory commenced operations in January, 1967.

Prior to the manufacture of earth moving equipment by BEML, India imported all such equipment.

Under an agreement with Komatsu Manufacturing Company of Japan the first crawler tractor, assembled from imported components, rolled out of the BEML factory in April 1967. BEML recently entered into a new agreement with Komatsu Limited for a further period of two years.

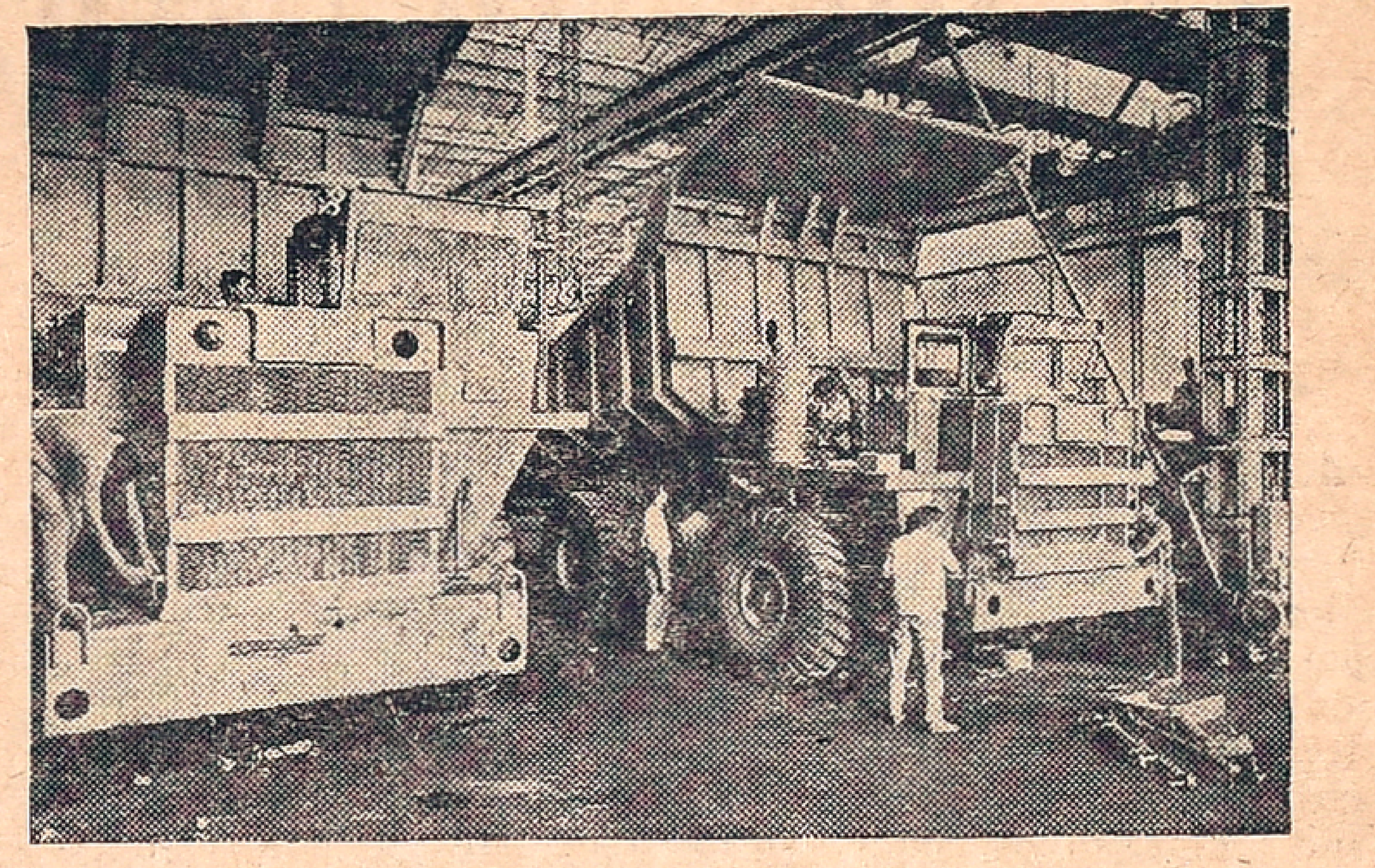
In 1962 the Government of India entered into a ten-year collaboration agreement with Westinghouse Air Brake Company (WABCO) of Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A. for the manufacture of rubber-tyred equipment. By this agreement WABCO provides BEML speifications and technical assistance for the manufacture of of 25, 35 and 50-ton dumper trucks 25-ton motor graders (for levelling and cutting), scrapers (for digging, filling, carrying and dumping), and mobile cranes of 20-ton capacity. The agreement was further extended for five years more.

The relationship between WABCO and BEML does not strictly confine itself to the official terms of the agreement. Mr. N. R. Bhargava, General Manager of BEML says, "There is considerable flexibility in our interpretation of the agreement. WABCO have gone out of their way at times to provide us with information we needed—information about items not provided for in the agreement."

A third collaborative agreement with Radoje Dakic of Yugoslavia provides BEML with the technical know-how for the manufac ure of wheel-type front-end loaders. Equipment with Yugoslavian technical assistance have been produced since 1969

All the equipment manufactured at BEML use an indigenous engine. Kirloskar Cummins of Poona, an Indian-American joint venture, produce these engines.

From the very inception BEML set its eyes on the goal of complete indigenous manufacture of its equipment. Not just import substitution but import substitution alongside expansion and development of the factory. Starting with a 30% indigenous content in the first year of manufacture they rapidly progressed in the substitution of imported components with locally manufactured parts.



End of the assembly line for BEML dumper trucks. These dumper trucks are used extensively for transporting iron ore and coal.

"Today," says Mr. Bhargava, "our 35-ton dumber truck has an indigenous content of 80%." BEML's saving in foreign exchange to date amounts to Rs. 290 million.

Remarkably, BEML started earning profits from the first year of production.

A singular utility rendered by BEML is the after-sales service throughout the life time of any machine sold by them. Experienced service engineers posted at the four zonal offices of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras furnish immediate and efficient service at project sites. For costomers using a large fleet of BEML machines—like the Neyveli Lignite Corporation of the State Agro—Industries Corporation of Andhra Pradesh or Mysore—service centres are set up at the customers' site.

In order to cope with rapid changes in the design of earth-moving machinery and to evolve new and better equipment, BEML set up in 1969 a Research and Development section. A core of sixty experienced engineers work ceaselessly at the problem of producing equipment from material available in India to meet the requirements of Indian customers. The latest product of their efforts is a 4.5 cubic yard front-end loader. Brig. G.K. Gokhale, Chief of the Research and Development Division, says with justifiable pride, "No foreign collaboration was used for the front-end loader. It was designed and manufactured in this factory. We are now working on four other such projects.

Having successfully met a large percentage of the needs of the home market BEML has now ventured into the international market, notably in the Middle East.

BEML started Production with foreign collaboration but in just seven years accomplished its aim of self-sufficiency. What is the secret of its success in such a short period? General Manager Bhargava believes that, "The efficient working of our labour-management team enabled this company to earn profits from the very beginning and to achieve the goal for which this factory was established—the goal of self sufficiency and indigenous manuacture of heavy earthmoving equipment.

A Despot On Banks Of The Moskva

(Or How Soviet Fish—Revisionism Was Exposed)

By BORIS KOROLEV

The word for "fish" is "yu" in Chinese. Senator Jackson first heard it at dinner with Chairman Mao. He noted that the word was being bandied from one end of the table to the other, like table tennis ball. The senator rashly imagined that fish would at last be served and moved aside his porcelain cup with its delicate bamboo shoots.

Fish, however, was not served. And the Senator who liked fish, was annoyed. "Why are they all the time saying 'yu, yu, yu.?" he wondered with irritation. And, with his usual bluntness, put the question to Mao

"There will be no fish for ten thousand years!" the chairman answered, with the authority of a man who had swam the Yangtse, once alive with fish. "All the fish in the rivers and the seas have been caught".

"Who did it?" the senator glared.

"The blankety—blank Soviet Social imperialists," the great helmsman told him—and added a phrase which struck the senator almost like a cerebral haemorrhage: "Soviet revisionism is a super-despot with regard to fisheries"

And, so at the Senator's request, this morning I visited the banks of the Moscow river, densely covered with anglers who are plundering the world's fish resources in the most unbridled manner, stopping at nothing.

I met one seven-year old snotty despot, Ivan Fishkin, trying to untangle his fish lines, who explained to me how that plunder goes on.

There and then I sent a full report to the senator, briefly outlining the methods used by those damned social revisionists.

Soviet excavators building dams, power stations iron and steel mills, hospitals and other projects in third world and other countries are really used only to strip the top soil so as to gather in all the earthworms—the most favoured bait. The perfidy of the super-despots knows no limits. Under cover of clearing Chittagong and the Gulf of Suez of mines, Soviet minesweepers have been gathering in all the eggs and native small fry. The fingerlings have been taken to the Siberian rivers.

The USSR is also nurturing a treacherous plan to reverse the flow of the rivers emptying into the Arctic Ocean. Each river will thus become a powerful pump, sucking in shoals of commercial fish from the coasts of Scandinavia, Canada and the USA. A special fishing air force has been set up, which will use machine guns to hunt flying fish.

This plunder is being encouraged in every way. A special fisherman's day has been instituted. And recently they even celebrated with much pomp the anniversary of the poet Pushkin who was honoured for his "Tale of the Fisherman and the fish."

The fish they catch in US waters the revisionists will sell in American markets, but only the low-quality ones. The high-quality fish are eaten raw by the crews of the fishing vessels, right there on the dock.

They are demanding in addition most fovoured nation rights in trade.

The insolence of these fishery super-despots is prodigious: Many trawlers fitted with the latest equipment pretend to be conducting research when actually they are impudently catching the fish. Especially insolent are the atomic-powered submarines, which fish all the year round under the ice of the Arctic and the Antarctic.

But when I asked Ivan fishkin, that cheeky super-despot, on questions relating to the fishing of gudgeon and carp why he was using a Chinese bamboo fishing rod, Japanese line, Amercian spoon-bait and Canadian spinning reel, the young revisionist was as dumb as the fish.

Tit-Bits On Men And Matters

By T. NEELAKANTAN
(General Knowledge Agency)

"EACH ONE TEACH ONE"

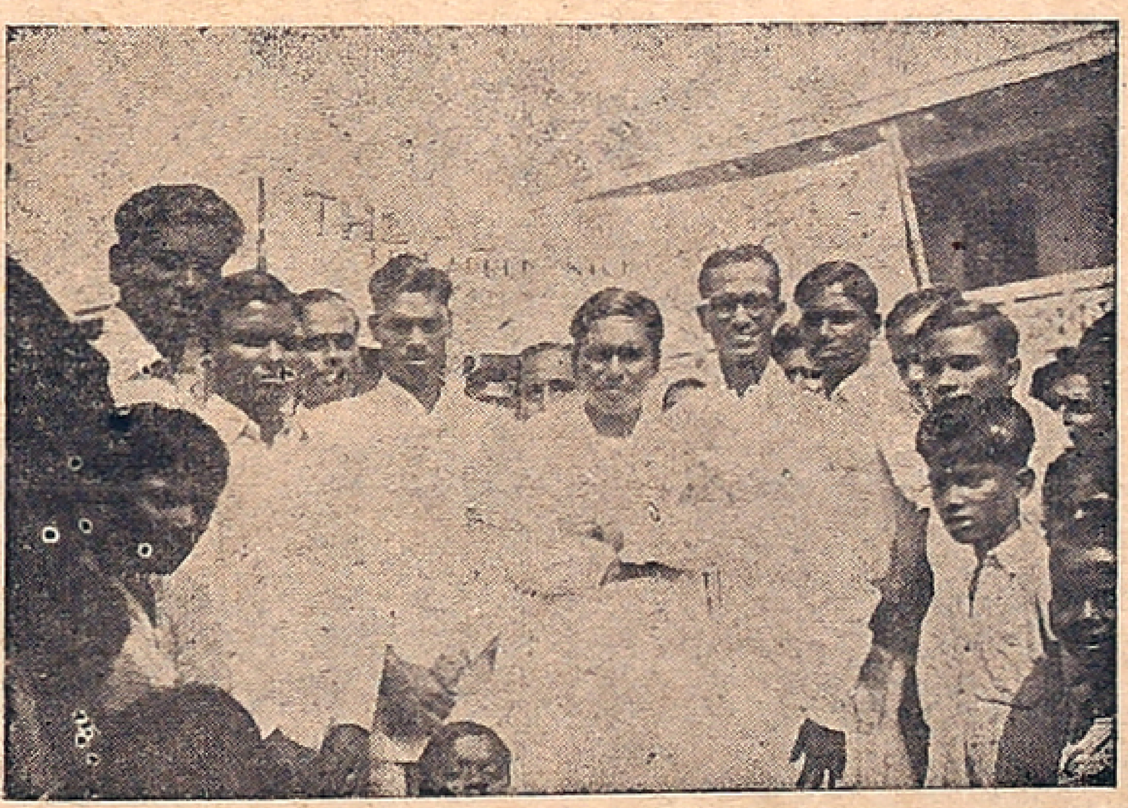
According to our Constitution adults have a right to vote and elect their representatives to the Legislatures and the Parliament. They are, therefore, not in a position to read newspapers, journals and books; form independent views about the political situation in our country and come to decisions themselves about public affairs and public men. Such a situation is not a desirable one.

In the interests of our country, the illiterate adults should be made literates. There are easy methods to make them read and write in a short period. But the Government alone may not be able to tackle this problem of educating the illiterate masses. Non-official endeavours also are very essential, and so some voluntary organisations came into existence for this purpose. The Indian Adult Education Association at New Dehli, the South Indian Adult Education Association at Madras and similar associations at other places did their best to liquidate illiteracy. But, as anyone could somehow eke out his livelihood, even without being a literate, many adults did not care to become literates. I, therefore, wrote in 1955 to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, Government of India, suggesting that no job, including menial jobs, should be given to an illiterate and that thumb-impression should not be recognised as a substitute for signature. Sri G. Harisarvottama Rao, a leader in the adult education movement, said that if effective actions were taken as per this suggestion, there would be no illiteracy in the country.

About 15 years ago, an adult education conference was held at Mattancherry of the Kerala State. Many adult education leaders and workers like myself attended that conference. The Mattancherry Municipal Council gave a Reception to those who participated in it. Sri K S. Ramaswami Sastriar, a retired District Judge and a leader in the field of adult education, speaking on that occasion said:- "Politics may divide us; Religion may divide us and Caste may divide us; but the adult education movement unites us". This adult education movement is a mass movement and not a sectarian one. I, therefore, request the public-spirited men and women to take interest in the great task of eradicating illiteracy. "Each one teach one" is the slogan in this field of social service. One who is a literate can kindly teach an illiterate at any time, at any place. If every literate feels that it is his or her national duty to teach the three Rs to the unlettered, illiteracy may vanish from our country.

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj was a multi-millionaire. He admired Mahatma Gandhi greatly and he wanted to be closely associated with him. He, therefore, requested Gandhiji to adopt him as his fifth son. (Gandhiji had four sons by name Shri Harilal Gandhi, Shri Manilal Gandhi, Shri Ramdas Gandhi and Shri Devadas Gandhi). Mahatma Gandhi was well aware of Jamnalalji's noble qualities and he gladly accepted him as his fifth son. Jamnalalji served Gandhiji so sincerely and assisted him in public services so faithfully that the Mahatma once said:- "Never before, I can say, was a mortal blessed with a son like him."



Mr. T. Neelakantan conducted a night school for the adults. To induce more adults to join the night school, he organised a propaganda procession in 1952, near the slums at Broadway, Madras. As the procession wended its way, printed pamphlets explaining the importance of literacy were distributed. At some convenient places, the procession stopped and speeches were made. Mr. Neelakantan is seen in the procession, along with Mr. T. J. R. Gopal, Secretary of the South Indian Adult Education Association.

From page 3

bandry units. The investment credit (medium and long-term) provided by the cooperatives to identified participants was of the order of Rs. 42 65 crores. The term lending by commercial banks to the beneficiaries in the agency areas is estimated at Rs.5 93 crores since the inception of the projects. An amount of Rs. 27.57 crores has been released as grant-in aid to the 46 SFDA agencies since the inception of the projects. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 25.41 crores has been utilised.

MARGINAL FARMERS

As of March end, 1974, the MFAL agencies have identified 9 66 lakhs of marginal farmers and 2 98 lakhs of agricultural labourers; out of these 4.86 lakhs have been brought into the cooperative fold. Of the identified participants about 3.58 lakhs have so far been benefited under the programmes of improved agricultural practices and 2 56 lakhs have been benefited under other programmes like minor irrigation and subsidiary occupations.

The agencies have been able to assist participants to take up 14,500 dugwells/tubewells, 6,211 pumpsets, 986 other minor irrigation works, 33,544 dairy units, 3,306 poultry units and 13,937 other animal husbandry units. The investment credit (medium and long-term) provided by cooperatives to the identified participants was of the order of 8.70 crores. The term-lending by commercial banks to the beneficiaries in the agency areas since the inception of the projects is estimated at Rs. 4.72 crores. As against releases of the order of Rs. 19.26 crores since the inception of the projects, up to the end of March 1974, an amount of Rs. 16.13 crores has been utilised by them.

Though the performance of the agencies in coverage of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers has shown considerable progress from year to year in overall terms, it is uneven from area to area and between different projects. In some states where the basic credit structure is weak, the progress has been poor since a number of programmes depend on adequate investment credit flowing to participants. Similarly, where basic infrastructure like marketing, distribution, extension and health cover are not adequate, the programmes have tended to make halting progress. Some of the major deficiencies that have been thrown up in the course of the working of these agencies are lack of adequate field and extension staff, inadequate association and involvement of development departments, defective planning and lack of coordination with other developmental programmes being implemented in the area. Necessary corrective steps have been taken up and have been incorporated as part of the Fifth Plan.

PROGRAMMES UNDER FIFTH PLAN

The National Commission on Agriculture had also presented a few interim reports on progammes to be taken up for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in the Fifth Plan. Based on these reports and experience of the agencies in the Fourth Plan, these programmes are being expanded to cover 160 districts in the Fifth Plan. The basic approach in the new projects to the programme for small marginal farmers with holdings up to five (two hectares) acres will be to improve their crop production. The distinction between small farmers and marginal farmers' agencies will be abolished and there will be a combined agency, which will implement crop husbandry programme for the identified participants. Such a combined agency will be known as "Small Farmers Development Agency". The crop husbandry programme will include intensive agriculture, multiple cropping, introduction of high-yielding varieties and package of practices, minor irrigation, land-shaping, soil conservation, land development, etc., with special emphasis on dry-farming practices and water harnessing measures. Each project will be confined to one revenue district and will attempt to cover 50,000 beneficiaries during a five-year period of operation, adopting a compact area approach within the district.

— —

Guinea Pigs

The London "DailyMail" reports that it has been decided at the Portadown secret laboratories, which are developing toxin and gases for military purposes, to test new methods of combating "disorders" and antidotes against paralyzing agents on human beings. The British Ministry of Defence has asked laboratory researchers to be the guinea pigs in these experiments. The prosposal has evoked no enthusiasm.

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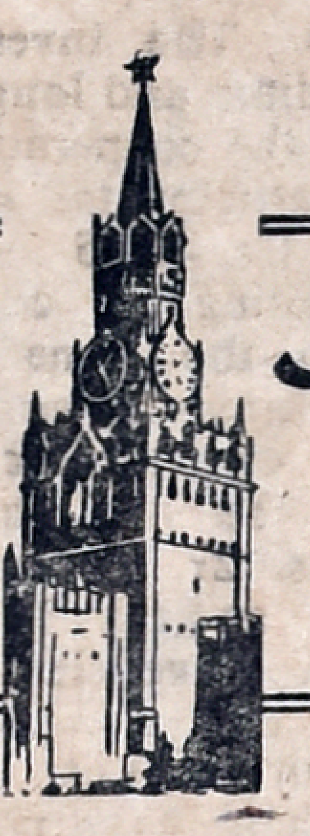

Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

LOK SABHA SPEAKER'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE USSR

"My visit to Tashent, the capital of the Uzbek SSR, left an indelible impression on me; this city has become a symbol of the fraternal friendship of Soviet people when after the devastating earthquake it was restored in a surprisingly brief period and developed into one of the most beautiful cities in the Soviet Central Asia; this, once again, proves that the Soviet Union is a single, mighty state which unites people of various nationalities into one big family," said Mr. G S Dhillon, Speaker of the Lok Sabha of India in an interview, on his recent visit to the USSR.

He said that the visit was the result of the establishment of inter-Parliamentary ties between the USSR and India. Mr. Dhillon was on a tour of the USSR on the invitation of the Supreme Soviet.

"Seventeen years ago, when I visited Leningrad for the first time, I was charmed by its beauty. Now the city has become even more beautiful. The living conditions of the Soviet people have noticeably improved. The attitude to children evokes special admiration. Splendid Kindergartens, young pioneer camps and schools have been built for them. All this testifies to the concern for the rising generation," he said.

Mr. Dhillon's stay in the USSR coincided with the third Soviet-American summit. "The results of the talks and the agreements reached instil confidence that the policy of international detente is meeting with an ever greater understanding among the broadest circles of the international public," he said.

"The Soviet policy of peace finds the warmest support in India and serves our common goals of strengthening peace throughout the world. In this connection I would like to point out that it is with a great joy that we are marking the approaching third anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, called upon to show for the whole world to see those friendly relations which took shape between our countries. The treaty concluded is not directed against third countries; its aim is to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India," Mr. Dhillon said in conclusion.

* * *

"PRAVDA" ON GENEVA DECLARATION ON CYPRUS

The PRAVDA commenting on the Geneva Declaration of three countries (Britain, Greece and Turkey) on cyprus says that it runs counter to the Security Council Resolution on restoration of constitutional government of Cyprus. This viewpoint of the Soviet Union was in all firmness stated at a meeting of the security Council which must help the people of Cyprus to regain their inalienable right to decide on the future of their motherland themselves."

The paper has pointed out that the Geneva Declaration was adopted without the participation of a lawful represntative of the Republic of Cyprus and that it is aimed at delaying a political settlement and at prolonging the foreign occupation of the Island by creating prerequisites for its division.

* * *

THE "RESURRECTION" OF AN ANCIENT MASTERPIECE

If you want to know with what care the ancient art treasures are preserved in the Soviet Union, the story of the "resurection" of Georgiove's priceless masterpiece JUDITH is the best example It is kept in an exhibition of works resorted in recent years in Leningrad's world famous Hermitage Museum.

Readers may be interested to know a bit about the most trying destiny that fell to the lot of this famous painting. For almost 300 years it kept changing hands. One of the ownerr had the size of the painting increased, and a tree and a mountain added to it. another ordered the parapet's bricks to be framed with gold paint and a third had Judith's locks redone. In the 19th century the painting was transferred from a wooden base to canvas. And it was many times coated with varnish.

The project of its restoration raised many arguments & apprehensions. If the painting would not stand the washing and cleaning? But those who were in the know of things did not worry because the work was in safe hands, namely those of the experienced restorer Alexandra Malova. It went on for four years and additions and varnishes of different periods were removed millimetrewise with the help of a steremicroscope. When the cleaning was finally completed, the painting's colours glittered like precious stones.

The restorer's job is very delicate and complicated. The Hermitage has 80 such specialists on its staff—painters, graphic artistes, monumentalists, applied artists, sculptors and fabric specialists. Almost every exhibit passes through their hands. And every work that has come down to the Hermitage through the centuries must be preserved in its original beauty. The restorers are guided by the three principal commandments—add nothing, damage nothing and cover nothing.

In such cases the master restorer commences restoration work only after a thorough chemical and X-ray analysis. A "case history" of the masterpiece is compiled. A council of competent specialist decide what "treatment" the exhibit should get, and who should administer it.

* * *

WERE INDIA AND AUSTRALIA JOINED BY LAND?

Did India and Australia constitute a single continent in the remote past? The international expedition engaged in the study of the Indian Ocean on research vessel "Glomar Challenger" may be able to answer this question.

The group consisting of Soviet, American, Swiss and Australian scientists has determined the age of the Indian Ocean to be 140 million years. They drilled five deep undersea-holes, one of them under about 6 KM of Ocean water near the shores of Australia, wuich crossed 500 metres of sedmentary rocks and reached the bosalt foundation of the bottom. Geological analysis of the samples lifted from there has made it possible to determine the age of the Ocean.

Several more test drillings have shown that the Indian Ocean gets 'younger' west of Australia. The age of sedimentary rocks near the shores of Indonesia is a mere 80 million years.

The Atlantic is the oldest among the Oceans. The sedimentary rocks in its northwertern part date back to 155 millon years.

Work Motivation

Two conservancy workers employed by the civic authority sat around idly beneath the street lamps smoking their beedis. The street was full of litter that they should not have allowed to accumulate. Suddenly one of them jumped up and with a great spurt of activity began hacking a path through a big pile of refuse blocking the entrance to a private house. When his friend questioned him he replied, "There should be a way to get into the house because the lady living there has a charitable disposition and will give me an "inam" (present) during the festival season.

From page 4

against a policy of credit restriction is that such restrictions hit more the small businessmen than the big ones. A scheme of priorities prepared by the Reserve Bank should not be couched in such broad terms as 'export credit' and 'credit for small industries'. It should lay down more clearly what kinds of industries and even within an industry group, what types of products should be encouraged.

For example, an important distinction would be between mills producing coarse varieties of cloth and those producing finer varieties. Only this way can the impact of a restrictive credit policy be made equitable.

Along with the hike in the lending rate of commercial banks, there will probably be an increase in the rate offered on deposits. This may have the effect of making bank deposits more attractive. However when prices are rising at a much faster rate, a small increase in interest rate may not have all that impact on savings.

The hike in bank rate, along with the recent Ordinaces, form part of a package of monetary measures designed to check increase in prices. However, one should not be carried away by the idea that monetary measures by themselves would be adequate. There must alongside these measures, be a more direct attempt to tackle the deficiencies in production and distriction. Also, these recent measures do not directly affect the operations of what is respectfully being described as 'parallel economy'.

Nevertheless, if the Reserve Bank of India stands firm in its policy, a hike in bank rate and the subsequent credit restriction can reduce the excessive inventories held by business units. This should help in the fight against inflation.

—(*Courtesy: A.I.R.-Spotlight*)

From page 4

Every State Government had to devise ways and means of rehabilitating the families of goldsmiths and spend crores of rupees in doing so. The Gold Control Order has now been fairly repealed after its full mischief has been done.

The ceiling on gold is another such destructive measure, which will ruin many families If, instead of gold jewellery ready cash is made available, it would be easily spent and cash investments would hardly stand the test of time.

Already the high price of gold has made it impossible for poor folk to possess much gold. This has been responsible for imposing a ceiling as a natural course of event. Where is then any necessity to introduce now a ceiling law? Let us respect ancient theories of great utilitarian value and allow our people to carry on peacefully without disturbing their well planned economies.

The Secret Of His Success: Hard Work

The Dnieprospetstal Works in the Ukrainian city of Zaporozhye is one of the leading enterprises of the Soviet metallurgical industry for the production of quality super-light, super-strong, high-temperature-resistant steels. They are delivered to Soviet factories and to several foreign countries, including India. We are featuring here the story of the YCL—Youth team, headed by Konstantin Kozlenko, which smelts steel for India.

Mr. Kozlenko said in an interview: "In India our steel is used for important parts and machines at the Bokaro plant. We realise this very well, and we keep ourselves in constant touch with the Indian specialists. With the help of the USSR, a metallurgical works has been built in India, and the Indian steelmen often visit us at the Dnieprospetstal to gain some of our experience. That makes us keep our standard high!"

Kozlenko began smelting steel in 1970 in the furnace where he works now. At that time he had switched from a leading team to one which had lagged behind. The highest gsades of steel were smelted in this furnace, and so it was decided to make his team a YCL-Youth group. Viktor began working with him from the outset, and Nikolai and Lyonya joined them later, after serving their terms in the army.

From the very beginning Konstantin proved to be the backbone of the team, a shining example for it. It was not easy working with him for he demanded total honesty and conscientiousness at the job. Konstantin himself supervised the furnace, saw to it that all the materials for smelting were delivered in time, and, if time allowed, shovelled along with the others.

Viktor, Nikolai and Lyonya have learned a lot from their team-leader. First and foremost, the ability to organise the work of the team.

"If the steel-founder doesn't take care that everything he needs is at hand in time, he'll lose minutes and those minutes will add up to hours, "said Viktor. "Our Konstantin has

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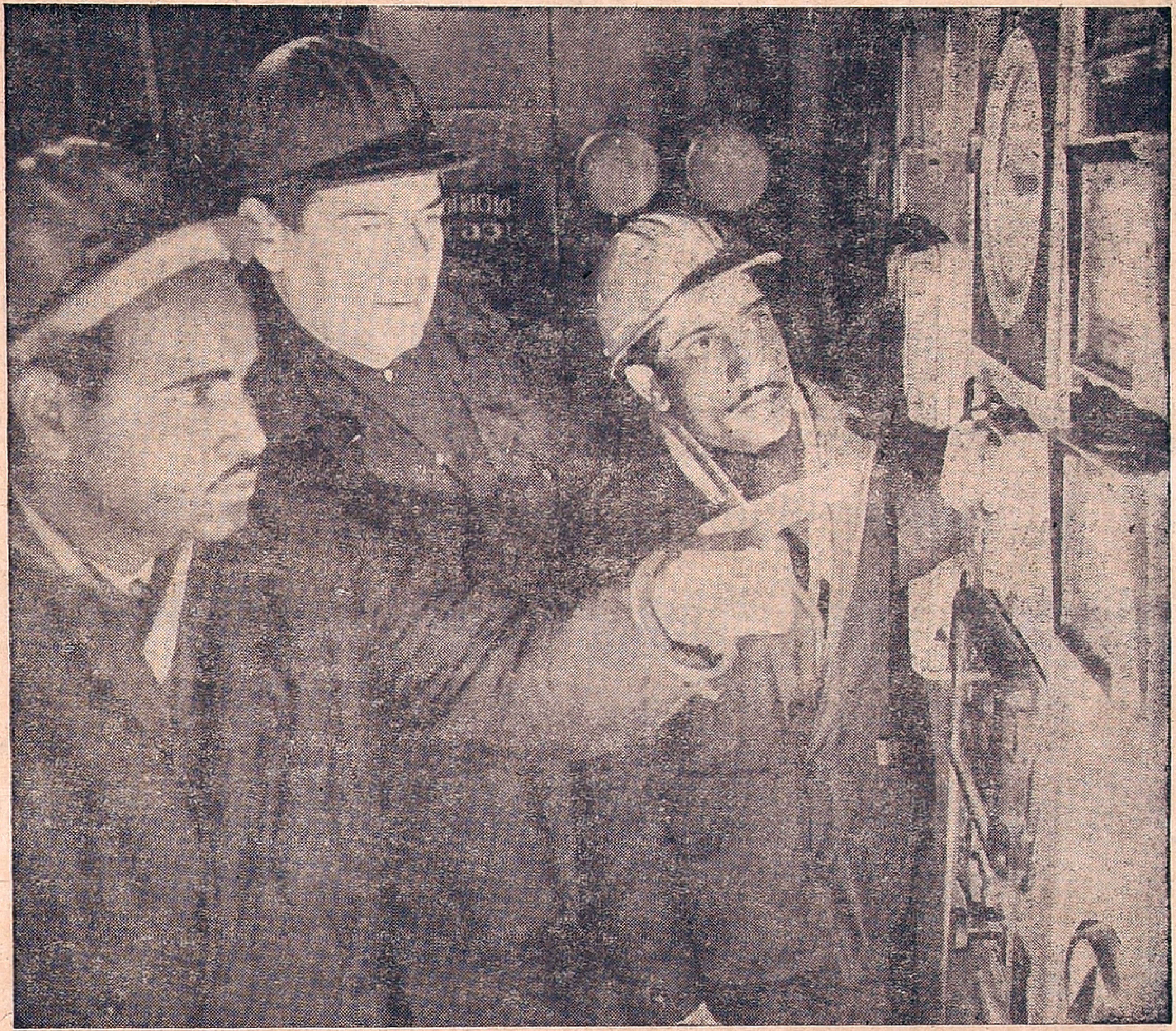

Indian Specialiists undergoing Training At The Plant.

Konstantin is happy!: He has just passed the last Examination of the term.

After work, the plant's team-mates have always many things to talk about.

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everything planned, down up to the smallest details, and that is why he never gets stranded even in the most difficult of situation." The boys also acquire skill from Konstantin.

Kozlenko recalls how he himself became a steel smelter. On completing the studies in a trade school, he worked as a rolling-mill operator at the Iron and Steel Works in Makeyevka. But desiring to become a steel founder, he went to Zaporozhye after doing his term in the army, and applied for the job of steel Smelters' Assistant at the Dnieprospetstal Works.

But two and a half years later, he was already a senior steel-founder, the head of a team. That does not happen so often. It requires talent, of course, plus persistence and total dedication. Even now he will lose sleep if he thinks he has carried out the smelting operation not as well as he should have.

Absorbed in his job, in his studies and in social activities, Konstantin's wife sometimes hardly sees him for weeks on end. She grumbles that this is no way to live, but he knows that she understands him and problems, and takes pride in him.

Last February, Konstantin was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labour for the second time (he got it earlier for successfully fulfilling the targets of the Eighth-Five-Year Plan). The second Order is for the results of the 1973 plan, not only for individual work, but also for that of the entire well-knit team.

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